### Amnsements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S. The Prodigat Daughter. BROADWAY THEATRE-S. Panjandrum. CASINO-8-Roof Garden. ELDORADO-8:30-King Solomon. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vauceville. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville. MANHATTAN BEACH-Sousa's Band. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. 810-814 SEVENTH-AVE.-Dore dellery.

### Index to Advertisements.

Amsoments 9 Announces etc. 10 Lancers & Brokers 19 Learn and Rooms, 5 Business Chances 9 Resmess Orances 9 Resmess Orances 9 Resmess Orances 9 Resmess Orances 9 Dividend Notices 9 Dividend Notices 9 Dom. Sits. Wanted 5 Europ an Hot Is 8 I name al 9 Fr Sale 10 Lep Wanted 5 Horses and Carriages 5 Horses and Carriages 5 Horses and Carriages 5	3 4 6 6 1 5 3 4 7 5 4 4 5	Page	5 5 2 4 4 5
---	---------------------------	------	----------------------------

### Business Notices.

KEEP'S Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9.00; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

Daily, 7 days a week	410 00	\$5 00	\$62 50	\$61 00	
Daily, without Studay	\$8 00	4 00	2 00	\$90	\$3 cts.
Weekly Tribune	2 00	1 00	50	5 cts.	
Weekly Tribune	2 00	\$2 cts.			
Tribune Monthly	2 00	25 cts.			
Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter-stated. stated.					

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be adired to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their

scriber. Readers are better served by buring their Tribune from a newscealer. FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This hostage must be haid by subscriber. Result by Postal Order, Express Order. Check. Draft, or Registered Letter. Chain or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the Owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassaust., New York. Main uptown. office, 1242 Broadway. Address al correspondence amply 'The Tribune.' New-York. Main uptown. office, 1242 Broadway. Address al correspondence amply 'The Tribune.' New-York.

European Branch. for advertisements only, 203 Regentation. W. Luden, England.

In Broaklyn, at 63 Court-st.: 505 De Kalb-ave.; 1,260 Bedford-ave., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

BROOKLYN OFFICES:

307 Fulton-st. 1,152 Myrtle-ave. 63 Court-st. 565 De-

397 Fulton-st., 1,152 Myrtle-ave., 63 Court-st., 565 De-Kalb-ave., 1,200 Bedford-ave., 190 Broadway. THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE TRIBUNE can be found especially dowing places in Chicago:
All Newsstands at the World's Pair,
Leland Hotel.
Palmer House.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Additorium. Auditorium.
herman House.
Costoffice News Co., opposite the Postoffice.
MeDonald & Co., 55 Washington-st.
V. B. Sizer, 189 State-st.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

### FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1893.

### TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Siam's reply to France was said to be unsatisfactory, and the French Minister i pregaring to leave Bangkok. === German financiers and bankers are devoting much thought to the silver situation in the United States. The Campania took the northern course on her trip west in order to try for a record. The Arizona narrowly escaped a collision with a Red Star steamer on July 17.

Domestic.—The World's Fair Sunday closing

order was rigidly observed; Collector Clark will sustain the customs officers in their trouble with the Russian exhibitors. === The ruins of a pre-historic temple, 460x260 feet, with great granite columns, have been discovered in the Colorado Desert. - Over thirty men were injured in a Wyoming, where no rain has fallen in nine weeks. act as it stands.

City and Suburban.-The Rajai Rajagan of Kapurthala went to Coney Island and had a good time. - Dr. H. C. F. Meyer has not yet secured counsel. The Russian warship the Emperor Nicholas arrived. === Fire caused a loss of \$65,000 at Rockaway Beach. = A notorious European safe robber was arrested. === Another case of police brutality came to light.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 75.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Faster time on the Broadway cable railroad is promised for to-day. Assuredly there is room for it. The cable cars thus far have gone exasperatingly slow-with the solitary exception of the one which got such a firm grip on the cable that it couldn't let loose. The company is now going to increase the number of trips by one a day, and of course the cars will move faster. The accession of speed will be welcome to the thousands who have occasion to use these cars.

Dr. Meyer, who stands accused of a series of horrible crimes that is constantly growing in length, seems to be utterly without friends, and since he is without money also it appears doubtful whether he will be able to engage a lawyer to defend him. At first a number of lawyers well known in the criminal courts were eager to take up his case; but now the probabilities are that the Court will be called on to assign counsel to conduct his defence. The evidence against Meyer is voluminous, but complicated, and on account of the time required for preparing the case properly it is not likely that it can be got ready for trial under five or six months at the earliest.

In another column will be found full details of the arrangements made by the several trunk lines for the running of special excursion trains to Chicago. It is hoped and expected that these trains will be well patronized. Certainly se who desire to go to the World's Fair in the cheapest way may rest assured that all the companies will provide an excellent service and that the comfort of passengers will be oked after with care. The excursion trains will run through to Chicago in about thirty hours, and will start at such times that only one night will be spent on the journey. In providing these trains the railroads have yielded to an earnest demand, and their liberal policy deserves hearty recognition from the public.

An extremely interesting story comes from orado Desert which may prove of the first im-

but complete confirmation of it will be required before it can be accepted by the scientific world. The story, as told by a party of prospectors, is that near the Mexican line they found the ruins of what was apparently an ancient temple of large size. Long rows of granite columns projected out of the sand. while excavations showed that a great part of the structure was hidden from sight. Explor- bany if they will accept a renomination. The an ounce for silver, and been weeping about ing parties have been organized in California. and, despite the inhospitable character of the desert, it is hoped that early confirmation of party has been compelled to take up with thinking of keeping their factories running just this interesting "find" will be obtained.

The appointment by Mayor Gilroy of a commission to revise the school laws relating to this city was quietly chronicled a few days trict, or of one county as against the other ago, and attracted no great amount of attention. Nevertheless the work which this commission is to perform may have far-reaching they will not recognize any such claims, but has never once thought of demanding blood. consequences upon the public school system of New-York. Mr. Gilroy seems to have displayed exceptionally good judgment in his se- from what part of their respective districts ity! Let up on blood! lection of commissioners. The men he named | they hail. for this important ducy are E. Ellery Anderson, Stephen H. Olin, David McClure, Oscar Republicans can afford to take any risks. We S. Straus and Thomas Hunter. They are required by an act of the last Legislature to make a "comprehensive revision" of the laws affecting public education in the city. The need of such a revision and its possible scope are indicated in an interesting article which we print on another page this morning.

### AN IMPROBABLE REPORT.

The published statement that the President had confided the precise plans of the Administration on monetary matters to an undistinguished gentleman from the West was received with natural distrust. That errors by the President and Secretary are not beyond their capacity is now regretfully admitted, for errors have been observed. But not many people are ready to believe that the President, on the eve of his struggle with financial opponents in Congress, would begin by notification that he was ready to surrender more than half the battle by compromise. The sort of settlement suggested as satisfactory to him is not one that would meet any favor with those whose financial opinions he is supposed to consult. Free coinage of silver on a new ratio, even with a tax on imports of foreign silver, would be more dangerous and would do more to impair confidence than continued purchases of bullion.

Secretary Carlisle and other officials promptly denied that the report had any foundation known to them, and it is intrinsically too hard to believe. The President might sign some such bill as the one outlined, or a bill for free State banks; at least, some business men would be exceedingly glad to be certain that he would not. But it would imply something like softening of the brain to go before Congress proposing any such half-surrender in advance. Further, if the President were minded to suggest any such scheme, he would have been more likely to commit the idea in confidence to either of many persons than to the not very distinguished man who is said to have revelled in his exclusive confidence.

The President and his associates have been pulling constant and extraordinary stress upon the repeal of the Sherman act, a little, it must be confessed, as if they were inclined to send out that measure into the wilderness as a scapegoat, bearing the sins and the woes of the Nation, in the hope that with its repeal almost any financial foolishness would be overlooked. But that is not the temper of the people, as will probably appear when Congress assembles. The more men doubt whether that act is good, the more they are inclined to insist very watchfully and obstinately that some other measure that is altogether bad shall not be passed in its stead, in haste and as a compromise. Not unfrequently it is said, "That was a compromise, and it had better be the last." It is probable that President Cleveland will find the whole Republican minority and a race war between Hungarians and Poles near fraction of the Democratic party ready to re-Scranton, Penn. - A mob in Memphis took a sist, to the full extent of their powers under negro from jail, hanged him and then burned his | the rules, any attempt to substitute a currency body. === Forest fires are raging in Northern inflating or Populist-placating measure for the

On the other hand, there will be found men who represent or whose constituents represent large silver-producing interests, who will angrily resent and stubbornly resist any proposal to treat silver by legislation as worth a quarter or a third less than the old coinage acts made it worth. To their minds that would be an act of National bad faith, and while they might consent to stop coinage for the present in the hope of bringing the nations back to international agreement on the old ratio, they would regard it as infinitely worse and less honest to use the authority of government to deprive silver forever of its value. Besides, even the Populists will see that a coinage at a low ratio to gold would limit the production of silver, and lessen the amount of paper that could be issued against each ounce produced.

The President would give away his whole case, so to speak, if he should start with a scheme antagonizing all these elements. The general who begins a battle by running away rarely wins any victories. It may be reckoned as next door to impossible that Mr. Cleveland will start by proposing such a backdown or surrender as would deprive him of a great proportion of his supporters. His chance of getting anything done would certainly be much lessened by any such course, as he must be

It is getting to be more doubtful every day whether the unconditional repeal of the silver act would accomplish what men expect. Had it been done in March, no doubt it might have caused quite an access of confidence. But now liquidation has gone so far, and credits have been so much restricted, and the expectation of a change of tariff has become so distinct and so near, that, the repeal might prove a disappointment. It would neither expand circulation nor admit of its expansion if business should revive. It would not settle tariff uncertainties in the least, nor start the wheels, the spindles and the fires that uncertainty has

# GETTING READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In a number of counties in the interior of the State the canvass for the Legislature has already begun. To be sure, none of the Senate or Assembly conventions have yet been held, but a lively and useful discussion is in progress concerning the merits and availability of the candidates who have been suggested Republican newspapers and Republican committees do the party excellent service by encouraging this preliminary work. Let our friends throughout the interior determine by a thorough canvass who are the best-the very best-men to represent them at Albany next winter, and when they have reached a decision let them go ahead and hold conventions which will register their will.

Two points are to be borne in mind in the selection of candidates for the Legislature. First, if a Senator or an Assemblyman has made an unimpeachable record, and has shown California regarding a discovery in the Col- an aptitude for lawmaking, he ought on general principles to be returned. Experience

how to do it in the most expeditious and effective manner, obviously is more serviceable what Rufus Choate would have called "a firstrate second-rate" candidate, because of the alleged "claims" of one section of a county as counties of a Senate district. This is a good will run for the Senate and Assembly their strongest and most popular men, no matter

This is not a year, as we all know, when the can only win the Senate or the Assembly by the hardest kind of fighting for the best kind of candidates. The Democrats are in power. The State offices will soon become so many Democratic headquarters for the promotion of Democratic bosses are shrewd, experienced managers, who stand ready to win by foul means if they find that fair ones will not answer. In view of these considerations, and of the gerrymander in all that it implies of political advantage to the Democracy, it is idle for the Republicans to expect to achieve any substantial success this fall unless they make the most of their opportunities. They can conwhile the Democrats made a record in the Legislature of 1892-93 which they dare not bring into the arena of discussion, it is so disgracefully bad. Give us the best men you have for candidates, fellow-Republicans, and the battle for the control of the Legislature of 1894 will be half won for us.

### THE BLOODTHIRSTY WAITE.

Governor David H. Waite, of Colorado! Oblige us by descending once more from the perch. If neither "the Red-Headed Rooster" Belford, nor the cantankerous confiscator, the Rev. Reed, is within call to be set over "our National liberties" in your absence, you can easily button a door over them with one of those fierce, flamboyant oaths with which you light up the peaks of your conversation and warn foreign navies off the Colorado coasts. THE TRIBUNE learns, Governor, with profound sorrow that, so far from being placated or mollified into the mood of compromise and conciliation, you have been growing-if we may permitted a figure of speech derived from e perfect fit of Judge Belford's vocabulary to the color of his hair-red-headeder and more red-headed every day since you flung aloft your horny hand and called for blood to the bridles. We have heretofore endeavored to saturate the massive pulp which you carry under your hat to keep your mouth in motion with a conception of the impression you have made upon the civilized world : that the principalities and powers, and all the kings and emperous and princes and potentates who have been concerned in the vast conspiracy and gigantic crime-as you and Mrs. Lease and several other statesladies fitly describe itagainst \$1.29 silver, have put padlocks on their fortifications and sent their armies into the interior, out of danger; and that pretty much everywhere pretty much everything has been "discumbobolated"-to use a favorite phrase of the late Daniel Pratt, a forerunner of yours, who was for many years candidate for President of the United States-and upset. We had supposed that when you came to

realize the devastating effect upon both hemispheres of the first discharge of that large and powerful organ with which you masticate your victuals and churn human speech into wild and tempestuous foam you would be willing to give ear to the plaint of your fellow-men, and let up a little on the bridle-deep demand for blood. With inexpressible sorrow we have learned that you continue in the determination origivailed upon to modify it to the extent of the first red corpuscle. It was reported here a few days ago that you were coming East. Are you aware of the effect that simple announcement had upon the citizens of this town? That Mr. Croker and Mayor Gilroy began immediately to consider measures for establishing a quarantine at Harlem River and on all the ferries. and that many earnest patriots who voted for Grover Cleveland from sheer love of country without expectation of reward expressed a willingness to lay aside their scruples and serve as quarantine officers at the ruling salaries? a monopoly of sprinkling our streets began to sell off their horses and carts because, as they reasoned, with blood flowing bridle deep all over the island there would be no use in sprinkling the streets? Probably you have not heard of these things. A great many people have not. Were they generally known they would only increase the prevailing terror, and many persons would be driven to drink. Such things have to be kept back when a community is terror-stricken. Only a few years ago, when there was a plague of grasshoppers in your vicinity, which began to spread East with such volume and rapidity that no one knew how soon they would be marching down Broadway at company front, spreading devastation, cut rates and low rents as they proceeded, probably the only thing that prevented the depopulation of this island was the resolute way in which some of our public-spirited citizens said that there was no more harm in a grasshopper than in a Mugwump; that he was not carnivorous, but just made himself fearful by kicking himself superior, that he was chiefly alarming in the air, and was not nearly so numerous as he appeared. It was in the nature of prevarication, of course, but it warded off a

panic. You have been reported, Governor, as saving within the last few days something like this: "Oh, damn the people in the East. We want to scare them to death." Now, Governor, we desire to repeat to you in the interests of the human race that you seem to us and to all right-minded men to be carrying it too far. We don't like to be damned, and we are pretty nearly scared to death now. Why not let up a little? We still cling around your knees. By the way, Mr. Andrews, who is president of Brown University and has risen lately into quite a skyrockety prominence which seems to have affected his head, has been saying within a few days that the East is taking you too seriously, that you are not really of any consequence, but that the situation in Colorado is so dreadful on account of the world not being willing to pay \$1 29 an ounce for silver that it is not strange the citizens of that State should rise up and threaten through their drews is young and fresh, and has become too suddenly great. The East, as you well know,

very susceptible, person. He sat in the shadow alike to his district and the State than a green of Grover Cleveland till he thought a protechand of equal ability. In the Legislature of tive tariff was chilling all the warmth out 1893 the Republican minority contained a of Nature. And since he came back from number of capable, trustworthy men. It would | Colorado he has been thinking over the wrongs be a mistake not to send them back to Al- of the people who have to take less than 81 29 other point referred to grows out of the first them into the available water of Rhode Island It has happened in the past that our to such an extent that many mill-owners are to use it up, notwithstanding the fact that under the proposed tariff pelicy of the new Administration they must do it at a loss. Get against the other sections, of an Assembly dis- to know him if you don't. Not a dangerous man at all. He is surrounded by a population of wage-earners threatened with vastly greater year for the Republicans to determine that privations than all the miners in Colorado, and

Again, Governor, we cling around your knees. Be tender to terror-stricken human-

### JEFFERSONIAN CHEESE,

There are joy and rejoicing of the unconfin sort up in Jefferson County these days-Jefferson County, New-York. And with good reason, seeing that Jefferson won the first three prizes in the great international competition of cheesemakers at the World's Fair. No wonder that the sons the fortunes of Democratic candidates. The and daughters of Jefferson go about these days with their faces, as Dickens described Mrs. Fezziwia, "one vast substantial smile," Why shouldn't they? They should by a large majority -in fact by unanimous consent. Peace-as has already been remarked-has her victories, no less renowned than those of war. So a county that omerges triumphant from a cheese encounter has greater reason to congratulate itself than if it hall taken a city or made mince-meat of countless battalions. We tender to Jefferson the assurances fidently go before the voters on their record, of our distinguished consideration. If we venture to add "cheese it!" the exclamation is to be regarded as equivalent to hurrah-hurrah, as it were, with a local flavor.

A word to the intelligent foreigner who likes cheese. Don't fall into the error of supposing that there is any connection between Jeffersonian cheese and (current) Jeffersonian Democracy. Jeffersonian cheese is a thoroughly wholesome article and improves on acquaintance. The intelligent foreigner will also please note that Jeffersonian cheese takes its name from Jefferson County, and not from Thomas Jefferson. This is as it should be, Jefferson County plumes itself upon its noble simplicity; so, we take it, does Jefferson County cheese. But it is different with Thomas Jefferson. As he stands revealed in the most trustworthy of the biographies which deal with him, Jefferson is not an exponent of Jeffersonian simplicity, but a person of luxurious tastes habits who was accustomed to and darn the expense. Another hint to the intelli your notebook may bring up in Jefferson County. If so, you must not be surprised if, on asking the champion cheesemakers of the county how they came to win the great prizes in the international contest, they simply explain that where

there's a will there's a whey. It remains to be asked, and the query is an interesting one-what are the poets of Jefferson mirable opportunity for a local bard who has respect to the injunction, "do the duty nearest thee." The duty nearest him is cheese, the him proceed to celebrate it, pouring forth his soul its work up to the point of preparing its report in an artless pastoral. There may be those who finey that cheese does not lend itself to verse, that it is not a poetic theme. They are much mistaken. Does not the moon pervade poetry Do not all the members of the goodly company who dwell upon the shining heigths of Parnassus fondly hail her as a thing of beauty, a joy forever? And yet, as Haywood sings, and as every schoolboy knows.

The moon is made of a greene cheese.

Now, cheesemaking was emphatically an infant industry when the moon was made. It ought not to be difficult, therefore, for a Jeffersonian poet to establish the proposition that if the making of the moon had been deferred until the cheesemakers of this county got well to work, the result would have been an orb considerably more celestial than the existing one. Who Roswell P. Flower. will pen the pustoral?

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It was a gloomy week, but not quite so gloomy as might have been inferred from the remarks of President Sturgis of the Stock Exchange on Saturday, who said: "The times have never been do not know how familiar Professor Commons | And so the pecuniary loss is, as the most renally announced, and that you cannot be pre- equalled by any which have transpired during this is with political affairs in New-Yerk, but we beg generation." The memories of men who dwell to assure him that if he wants a concrete ex-with the tape are proverbially short. Stocks with the tape are proverbially short. Stocks began to weaken at the beginning of the week, reached a point of extreme depression for railroads Tuesday night, and recovered with closing of short accounts, but again declined at the end of the week, so that railroad stocks closed nearly as low and industrial stocks lower than at any previous time. The notion that all American stocks held in Furope had previously been sold appeared to be a mistake. In railroads the net loss for the week, on the average of sixty most active stocks, was \$2.86 per share, and on fourteen trust stocks it was \$6.24 per share. The And do you know that the company which has industrials at last averaged nearly \$3 below the railroad stocks, though last January they were about \$24 per share higher. But in the Stock Exchange at least giese are not the worst times ever known. The collapse after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration in 1885 took the average down to \$43 45 in May, and the Grant-Ward panic of 1884 took the average down to \$41.54, against \$46 88 for substantially the same stocks last Saturday. In the industrial world, however, the depression is greater now than it has been since 1878, because in 1884 there were no definite prospects of a reversal of the National policy of

protection. Of late this has been a distinctive feature of the situation. The closing of the syndicate mines in Northern Michigan was the direct cause of the failure of the oldest bank in Milwaukee. The closing of the Amoskeag. Slater and many other manufacturing works results from a sudden shrinkage in orders for goods such as has not been seen at any time since 1877, and even at that time the decrease in purchases and in business had extended over five years from the summer of 1872, while now the decrease in orders has barely lasted eight months. It is impossible to say what part of the producing capacity has been relegated to idleness, but every day brings tidings of the closing of some works and reduction in working time of others. Since the 12th of April the sales of wool at Boston, Philadelphia and New-York have been 45,382,076 pounds, against 75,811,250 for the same weeks last year, and the fall in prices has been severe. Most of the carpet works at Philadelphia are running short time, and comparatively few of the woollen works in New-England are doing full time, and most of them have closed, or are expecting to close. In the cotton department lower prices were recorded last week for print cloths and brown goods, but in knit goods somewhat more confidence was seen,

and also in woollen dress goods. Many of the iron works have closed since July 1, and evidence of the shrinkage in demand appears in the fact that prices remain the lowest During the week mines have stopped in this State and New-Jersey, because of cancellation of orders, and the fall in coke at Pittsburg toward \$1 per ton shows the depression there while the lake region has never suffered before as it does now. Only 10 1-4 cents is now reported for lake copper, the production of the metal in six months having been 69,000 ton-American and 41,000 foreign. Lead is weaker hats to burst up the universe. President An- at 3 cents, and tin is somewhat lower. The shoe shops have generally exhausted the orders which were so liberal early this year, and finding little portance. It bears the semblance of truth, counts for much. A member who knows the is not making any mistake in taking you seri- new demand many have closed. "The Shoe and

ropes, who knows not only what to do, but ously. Did you see President Andrews when Leather Reporter" makes the shipments from the he was in Colorado? A very charming, but the was in Colorado? A very charming, but yery susceptible, person. He sat in the shadow dustrial facts imply a reduced demand for goods from merchants who do not buy because they are looking for lower prices after a change of duties, and because their sales have not yet cleared off stocks bought months ago.

The failure to sell as much as was expected causes the almost universal complaint that collections are slow, and much of the decline in deposits of banks, which is naturally most heavy at the West, since Western merchants are at all times in debt for goods to Eastern merchants and manufacturers. But the actual withdrawal from banks for safe keeping in deposit companies or elsewhere is also unpleasantly uncommon at the West, and in that section too many banks have been induced to take part in real estate, land, mining and other enterprises to aid the development of the country. The mercantile agencies do not report failures of banks, but a glance over the press dispatches shows 54 for the week, of which 18 were in Colorado, 12 in Kansas, 7 in Missouri, 3 in Wisconsin. and all the rest save one west of the Allerhanies. Governor Waite, of Colorado, said he meant to ing people at the West. Out of 527 commercial failures reported by "Pradatreet's" last week, 332 were at the West. Five banks and one of the commercial firms had liabilities exceeding \$1,-000,000 each. In many cases, doubtless, the suspension is but temporary, and business will soon resumed, but for the moment every such mis fortune adds to the blocking of credits and in-

creases distrust Wheat fell 2 1-8 cents, though exports from both coasts were over 5,000,000 bushels, Western receipts being over 3,000,000 bushels. Corn fell ucts generally declined. Coffee fell a fraction, and oil nearly 2 cents. Cotton was a shade lower in spite of large exports, 95,000 bales this month, against 64,000 last year. The receipts from plantations were 58,000, against 50,000 last year, and the decrease in stocks of American cotton in 237,000 last year, 250,000 in 1891 and 239,000 in 1890. Coal shipments last month were 300, 000 tons larger than last year, but the market is not healthy. The monopoly works no better than the enforced purchase of silver, which fell

to 69 cents here and 31 1-8 pence at London. The New-York banks lost \$2,515,000 lest week to the interior, but the cash increased, the Treasury holding less gold by \$400,000 at the end of the week, less silver by \$300,000 and less legal-tenders by \$2,300,000, than the week before. Still commercial paper is almost unsalable at 8 to 12 per cent, and the failure of many at the West and South to meet commercial obligations is necessarily felt here, especially as so many Western banks are failing, each embarrassing the settlements of many depositors. Foreign trade begins to decrease a little, imports for three weeks of July having been 5 per cent smaller than last year, while exports are substantially as large as

It is his leader's belief—perhaps you have last year, but the excess of imports in July of a year ago, even the gross carnings of railroads for July thus far showing a loss of 4.4 per cent. The exchanges at all places outside of New-York show for July a loss of 11 per cent.

It is characteristic of the disregard of law which prevails in Brooklyn that several months ago a commission was appointed to lay out a driveway along the shore of the Narrows, between fair, round, triumphant choese of Jefferson. Let Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, and proceeded with before the fact was discovered that no authority existed for doing the work in question, since the land proposed to be taken for the driveway is all outside of the city limits. Now the report is being held back in the hope that the Legislature will legalize what has been done, just as the Columbus Day expenditures last year were made valid by action at Albany at the recent ses-

The public-spirited Civil Service Reformers who lately appeared before the Civil Service Commission and Governor Flower, are branded as "cranks" by "The Rochester Union." It is susperted that if "The Union" should be asked to oint out a real nice specimen of Civil Service Reformer who was not a crank it would name

It is a circumstance fraught with encouragetauqua. Prefessor Commons, of Indiana University, has been considering it, and showing how it renders representation unrepresentative. We ter one than in the apportionment of Assembly districts in this State. He seems to have the idea that exact justice ought to be aimed at in providing for representation, but such an idea never enters the minds of New-York Democrats; exact injustice comes much closer to the fact, Party advantage is their sole controlling motive, and Professor Commons's arguments, if presented to them, would be utterly thrown away.

Some people in Chicago are complaining about the New-York State Building because in their opinion it is "too elegant for use." There might be worse faults; and, at any rate, it is a compliment which Chicago ought to appreciate that the Empire State took so great an interest in the Fair as to put up a building subject only to such a criticism as that quoted. If any State had a right to erect a structure too elegant for use, that right cannot be denied to New-York.

## PERSONAL.

The Rev. Joseph Strong, of New-York, who has just been chosen one of the vice-presidents of the American nstitute of Sociology, recently organized at Chautauua, was born at Naperville, Ohio, in 1847. He was qua, was born at Napervine, or and a surface at the Western Reserve College in Ohio, and Studied Theology at the Lane Seminary. After holding Congregational pastorates in Hudson, Sandusky and Chelmatt, he became secretary of the Evangelical Affiance of the United States.

Count Andor Szechenyi, of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, has reached San Francisco on his second tour aro the world, and will soon come on to Chicago and New-\*Count Szechenyi is a leading member of the Buda-Pesth Jockey Club, and is himself an expert horseman. Upon his way hither he rode in the saddle across India from Calcutta to Rombay. His equestrian ex-ploits in Asia were chronicled at length some few-months ago in the New-York and London newspapers.

Albert Snides a grandson of millionaire "Lucky" Baldwin, of San Frantisco, has enlisted as a private in the United States cavalry. He says he likes the Many and means to study for a commission. His grandfather approves of his action.

The mystery of the disappearance of Howard Martin, Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking. China, has never been cleared up. Some of the foreign residents there think that his mind was unbalanced. He left debts for over \$85,000. Of this sum \$10,000 was for handsome furs, which he used to line his room in the cold weather. It is supposed that when he went away be dropped down to Taku, a. Hith below Tientsin, in a houseboat, and there got on board of a salling vessel.

John C. Ropes, of Boston, the magazine writer, is the owner of what is probably the greatest collection of Napoleonic pictures and relies in America. He is

Phra Narain, who was king of Slam in 1580, opened up the intercourse between his country and France by sending an embas;; to Louis XIV. The return embassy entered into intrigues with the king's return embassy entered into intrigues with the king's prime minister. Phauleon, for the reception of the Jesuits and an acknowledgment of French supremacy. The end of the matter was that the embassy was expelled, and all native Christians bitterly prosecuted.

Colonel D. A. Brower, late editor of "The Little nected with numerous newspapers in Arkansas and Tennessee, and was at one time editor of "The St.

Maurice Jocki, a newspaper man, of Vienna, and Austrian Imperial Commissioner to the World's Fair, has gone west to visit the Yellowstone Park.

## NOTES FROM LONDON.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR AS JOURNALIST-THE LONDON STAGE-MR. BUCHANAN ON

London, July 18. When a journalist attains such a position is this country that the Home Secretary is ready to preside at a dinner in his honor, his en must be very considerable indeed. The fact is the more remarkable when the journalist in question is not English, or would have been more remarkable a few years ago. Now, no honor to too high to be paid by the good Gladstonian to the Irish, on whom his political fortunes depend.

Mr. Asquith was not able, in fact, to preside over
the banquet to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, but the intention is sufficient, and the American journalisat home with his ideas of equality, political and social, may not readily or fully appreciate the significance of the compliment. You must per-haps live abroad in order to understand what a very great personage is one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and what a gulf there is between him and the mere journalist. It "scare the East to death," but he has been ruin-ing people at the West. Out of 527 commercial amply aware of the depth and breadth of this gulf; as indeed he should be, for he it is who creates it. The Secretary of State has other occupations.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor has, in truth, made for himself a conspicuous position. His journalistic energy is of the most extraordinary kind. should be afraid to say how many papers he has founded, or how many he now edits, or to how many more he contributes; remaining all the while a diligent M. P. and one of the most active workers in the field of practical politics. The cent, though exports are large, and hog prod- fact that he is a keen partisan did not prevent some of his political opponents from attending this dinner, among them Mr. Cust, who is not only a Unionist M. P., but editor of a Unionist paper. That also gives one an agreeable impression that both politicians and editors are human, and that the angry controversies in which sight has been in July 215,000 bales, against they engage do not destroy their best and kindlies feelings

Mr. Justin McCarthy, himself the mildest-mannered Irishman known to the public life of this country, testified to Mr. O'Connor's unquestioned vigor and variety in journalism. "He gave the people something they could read," said Mr. McCarthy. That is another way of saying that Tay Pay" writes and edits his papers for the masses. I will admit I do not always like his journalistic methods, but that is neither here nor there. They are good for their own purpose, and for his. He is, at any rate, a journalist,-a born journalist, in Mr. McCarthy's phrase, as so many of his countrymen are, carrying their gifts and fuency all over the world. He is vivid and sympathetic; with a rhetotical exuberance and a love for color which are certainly not peculiar to him, but none the less characteristic of him than

It is his leader's belief-perhaps you have forgotten that Mr. McCarthy is still leader of the last year was over \$13,000,000. The volume of Irish Nationalists in Parliament, or of all but domestic trade is now unquestionably smaller than nine of them-that the redoubtable T. P. has never disparaged any man because of his political opinions. I doubt whether T. P. would care to accept that compliment, or would consider it a compliment. He hits hard and straight. I should say that Mr. Chamberlain, for example, was black and blue all over from T. P.'s blows, and never a whit the worse. Irish invective often seems to the non-Irish mind a little wanting in reserve, and sometimes it is savage enough; yet I imagine that he who uses it most freely would be most surprised if it were taken seriously. It is, at any rate, consistent with geniality in private life, and with the many other good qualities which have won for Mr. T. P. O'Connor the host of friends who offer him their congratulations on his well-

Once more it has to be said that a season of French Comedy in London ends in financial disaster. It was directed by three of the shrewdest of theatrical managers and speculators—Sir Augustus Harris, Mr. Henry E. Abbey and Mr. Maurice Gran. Themselves excepted, nobody believed in the probability of success. All the conditions of failure were present. The French Com-edy Company is reduced far below its usual dramatic strength. The house, and especially the stage, of Drury Lane Theatre are far too large for comedy. The opera and not comedy, French or English, is the form of evening entertainment which society is known to prefer. The prices ment that so practical a subject as that of ger-rymandering has been up for discussion at Chau-among the managers of French plays in London to double the prices and empty the house. The price paid the company, \$1,500 a night, was also too high :- no theatre could afford it served of critics says mournfully, serious, Neither the attractive personality of Mile, Jane Hading, nor the attractive personality of Mile. Bartet, with her delicate and admirable art, has sufficed to fill the theatre; nor both together. The performances of the company, as a whole, are the most perfect examples of dramatic art anywhere to be seen, but the English playgoing public seems still to prefer its native and more insular methods.

> the secret of enticing this same English public in masses to his new theatre. He has been reduced to Sheridan Knowles and "The Hunchback," and the English public responds that the day of Sheridan Knowles is over. Not even Miss Ada Rehan can now reconcile this public to the once famous dramatist. He is not of this time. An "eccentric comedy," presumably a fine name for a three-act farce, is promised for next week. If you consider the amazing success of such a piece as "Charley's Aunt," which is in itself dull and vulgar and most vulgarly acted, you cannot well deny that farce in its coarsest form is popular in London. But Mr. Daly seems to build no great hopes even on farce, for he announces that his theatre, which is but just open, will close at the end of three weeks. The end of the season is at hand. Most theatres close, or change hands, or change the nature of their performances. In August it is necessary to appeal to a different audience. The world of London revolves; the people who have given the law to the town in all lighter matters depart. The traveller, the tourist, the provincial, arrive, and theirs are the tastes which have now to be considered. It is curious to find Mr. Tree closing, or per-

Nor does Mr. Daly seem as yet to have found

haps only suspending the performance of "A Woman of No Importance" at the Haymarket and announcing a week of Ibsen. Mr. Wilde's comedy has had a long run; a run due in no small measure to the "puppets" who have interpreted his pisce to the public. Mr. Tree himself as Lord Illingworth is to be seen at his best. He plays the wicked but well-bred nobleman with distinction, with precision, with that subdued manner which be longs to the accomplished man of the world and which is, at the same time, so effective upon the stage, partly because it is there seen so sellom. It is a difficult part throughout; most difficult of all in the last act, where he has to be simple and dramatic at once. He succeeds in being both and no comedian need ask for higher praise than that; and especially no English comedian. The temptation to overact to an English audience is enermous. Mr. Tree has sometimes yielded to it. He now resists it and he never proved himself a more admirable artist. Mrs. Allonby is played by Mrs. Tree with a discretion, a delicacy, a reserve equally rare upon the stage. She succeeds in being upon the stage what she is in the London drawing-rooms, of which she is also an ornament Of how many actresses can that be said?

Mr. Walter Besant will hear with dismay that Mr. Robert Buchavan has seized upon the safe occasion of his absence to attack him for his services to authors. He writes a long letter to a daily paper in that peculiar dialect which cannot well be described otherwise than as Buchananese. Mr. Buchanan's invective has always lacked finish, and his controversial manner does not mend with age. Is he has a complaint